

## 98TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2013 and 2014 HB2961

by Rep. Scott Drury

## SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

725 ILCS 5/122-1 725 ILCS 5/122-2.1 from Ch. 38, par. 122-1 from Ch. 38, par. 122-2.1

Amends the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963. Allows any defendant convicted of a criminal offense (rather than only those imprisoned on a felony offense) to file a post conviction petition challenging his or her conviction on the grounds there was a substantial denial of his or her rights under the Constitution of the United States or of the State of Illinois. Allows any defendant convicted of a criminal offense (rather than only those under sentence of death) to file a post conviction petition on the basis of newly discovered evidence (rather than newly discovered evidence not available at the time of the proceeding in which he or she was convicted) that establishes a substantial basis to believe that the defendant is actually innocent by clear and convincing evidence. Allows a post conviction petition to be commenced on behalf of any defendant (rather than only a defendant sentenced to death), without the written consent of the defendant, if the defendant, because of a mental or physical condition, is incapable of asserting his or her own claim. Makes conforming changes in the statute on court dismissals of post conviction petitions.

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1 AN ACT concerning criminal law.

## Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

- Section 5. The Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 is amended by changing Sections 122-1 and 122-2.1 as follows:
- 6 (725 ILCS 5/122-1) (from Ch. 38, par. 122-1)
- 7 Sec. 122-1. Petition in the trial court.
- 8 (a) Any person <u>convicted of an offense</u> <del>imprisoned in the</del>
  9 <del>penitentiary</del> may institute a proceeding under this Article if
  10 the person asserts that:
  - (1) in the proceedings which resulted in his or her conviction there was a substantial denial of his or her rights under the Constitution of the United States or of the State of Illinois or both; or
  - (2) the death penalty was imposed and there is newly discovered evidence not available to the person at the time of the proceeding that resulted in his or her conviction that establishes a substantial basis to believe that the defendant is actually innocent by clear and convincing evidence.
- 21 (a-5) A proceeding under paragraph (2) of subsection (a)
  22 may be commenced within a reasonable period of time after the
  23 person's conviction notwithstanding any other provisions of

- this Article. In such a proceeding regarding actual innocence, if the court determines the petition is frivolous or is patently without merit, it shall dismiss the petition in a written order, specifying the findings of fact and conclusions of law it made in reaching its decision. Such order of dismissal is a final judgment and shall be served upon the petitioner by certified mail within 10 days of its entry.
- (b) The proceeding shall be commenced by filing with the clerk of the court in which the conviction took place a petition (together with a copy thereof) verified by affidavit. Petitioner shall also serve another copy upon the State's Attorney by any of the methods provided in Rule 7 of the Supreme Court. The clerk shall docket the petition for consideration by the court pursuant to Section 122-2.1 upon his or her receipt thereof and bring the same promptly to the attention of the court.
- (c) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (a 5), if the petitioner is under sentence of death and a petition for writ of certiorari is filed, no proceedings under this Article shall be commenced more than 6 months after the conclusion of proceedings in the United States Supreme Court, unless the petitioner alleges facts showing that the delay was not due to his or her culpable negligence. If a petition for certiorari is not filed, no proceedings under this Article shall be commenced more than 6 months from the date for filing a certiorari petition, unless the petitioner alleges facts showing that the

Except as otherwise provided in subsection (a-5) When a defendant has a sentence other than death, no proceedings under this Article shall be commenced more than 6 months after the conclusion of proceedings in the United States Supreme Court, unless the petitioner alleges facts showing that the delay was not due to his or her culpable negligence. If a petition for certiorari is not filed, no proceedings under this Article shall be commenced more than 6 months from the date for filing a certiorari petition, unless the petitioner alleges facts showing that the delay was not due to his or her culpable negligence. If a defendant does not file a direct appeal, the post-conviction petition shall be filed no later than 3 years from the date of conviction, unless the petitioner alleges facts showing that the delay was not due to his or her culpable negligence.

This limitation does not apply to a petition advancing a claim of actual innocence.

(d) A person seeking relief by filing a petition under this Section must specify in the petition or its heading that it is filed under this Section. A trial court that has received a petition complaining of a conviction or sentence that fails to specify in the petition or its heading that it is filed under this Section need not evaluate the petition to determine whether it could otherwise have stated some grounds for relief under this Article.

- 1 (e) A proceeding under this Article may not be commenced on 2 behalf of a defendant who has been sentenced to death without 3 the written consent of the defendant, unless the defendant, 4 because of a mental or physical condition, is incapable of 5 asserting his or her own claim.
- 6 (f) Only one petition may be filed by a petitioner under 7 this Article without leave of the court. Leave of court may be granted only if a petitioner demonstrates cause for his or her 8 9 failure to bring t.he claim in his her initial or 10 post-conviction proceedings and prejudice results from that 11 failure. For purposes of this subsection (f): (1) a petitioner 12 prisoner shows cause by identifying an objective factor that 13 impeded his or her ability to raise a specific claim during his 14 her initial post-conviction proceedings; and 15 petitioner prisoner shows prejudice by demonstrating that the claim not raised during his or her initial post-conviction 16 17 proceedings so infected the trial that the resulting conviction or sentence violated due process. 18
- 19 (Source: P.A. 93-493, eff. 1-1-04; 93-605, eff. 11-19-03; 20 93-972, eff. 8-20-04.)
- 21 (725 ILCS 5/122-2.1) (from Ch. 38, par. 122-2.1)
- Sec. 122-2.1. (a) Within 90 days after the filing and docketing of each petition, the court shall examine the such petition and enter an order thereon under pursuant to this Section.

- (1) If the petitioner is under sentence of death and is without counsel and alleges that he is without means to procure counsel, he shall state whether or not he wishes counsel to be appointed to represent him. If appointment of counsel is so requested, the court shall appoint counsel if satisfied that the petitioner has no means to procure counsel.
- (2) If the petitioner is sentenced to imprisonment and the court determines the petition is frivolous or is patently without merit, it shall dismiss the petition in a written order, specifying the findings of fact and conclusions of law it made in reaching its decision. This Such order of dismissal is a final judgment and shall be served upon the petitioner by certified mail within 10 days of its entry.
- (b) If the petition is not dismissed <u>under pursuant to</u> this Section, the court shall order the petition to be docketed for further consideration in accordance with Sections 122-4 through 122-6. If the petitioner is under sentence of death, the court shall order the petition to be docketed for further consideration and hearing within one year of the filing of the petition. Continuances may be granted as the court deems appropriate.
- (c) In considering a petition <u>under</u> <del>pursuant to</del> this Section, the court may examine the court file of the proceeding in which the petitioner was convicted, any action taken by an

- 1 appellate court in <u>that</u> such proceeding and any transcripts of
- 2 <u>that</u> such proceeding.
- 3 (Source: P.A. 93-605, eff. 11-19-03.)